

1071

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Norman conquest of England  
was completed.

Normans in Italy take Bari, ending  
Byzantine occupation.

Romanus defeated at MANZIKERT by  
Seljuk Arslan, who is succeeded as  
Seljuk sultan by Malik Shah.

c

1071

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Feudal system was introduced  
into England.

## Battle of MANZIKERT

Seljuk Turks defeated the Fourth Crusade.

Thereupon the Crusaders  
bunked themselves at Constantinople  
sacking the city and setting up  
a succession of Frankish thugs  
in the imperial throne

Aug 26, 1071

## Battle of MANTZIKERT

This battle was the first great Turkish victory over the Byzantine, one that resulted in the Byzantine loss of Anatolia and the settlement and emergence of the 1st powerful Turkish state there.

This decisive battle was fought between an unknown number of Seljuk Turks under the leadership

of Sultan ALP ARSLAN and up to  
60,000 Byzantines under Emperor  
Romanos IV Diogenes.

The Seljuks surrounded Romanos &  
his forces. The ensuing bloody  
Byzantine civil war resulted in the  
deposition & death of Romanos IV &  
opened the way for the ultimate  
transformation into Turkish Heartland.

Aug. 26, 1071

## BATTLE OF MANTZIKERT

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1071

Although the Byzantine state under Greek or "Latin" emperors lingered until its destruction by the Ottoman Turks in 1453, what really gave it its death-blow was the loss of Asia Minor to the SELJUKS at the battle of MANZIKERT in 1071

The Seljuk Turks (originally from Turkestan - central Asia) decisively defeated a Byzantine Army at MANZIKERT and were thereby able to occupy Asia Minor and bring a resurgent Islam to the very gates of Eastern Europe.



1071-1078

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Michael VII <sup>Byzantine</sup> Ducas was Emperor.

1071

Byzantine army was annihilated  
at MANZIKERT by the Turks,  
who were then able to  
occupy Asia Minor and  
conquer Syria

1071

## Battle of MANZIKERT

The victory of the Seljuk Turks over the empire (Byzantine Empire) at Manzikert in 1071 entailed the loss of Asia Minor.

Byzantine Army is routed at MANZIKERT  
 A new enemy from the east struck Constantinople  
 a lethal blow. The Seljuk Turks, SUNNI Muslims  
 since 8th cen. (and recruited as mercenaries by the  
 Abbassids) had crossed the OXUS into KHORASAN in  
 1038, attacked the outlying Byzantine province of  
 Armenia in 1049 and captured Baghdad in 1055. The  
 ascendancy in Syria was crowned by capture of Jerusalem  
 from the Fatimid Caliphate in 1070. The gradual  
 Turkic infiltration was to reach its apogee, under  
 the Ottomans, in 1071 the Byzantine Emperor

ROMANS DIOGENES MARCELAGA against RLP & RSLAV (Seljuk Sultan) and in Armenian form of Mangiket. Byzantium was defeated. The Seljuks then overran Asia Minor, an occupation with profound historical consequences. By reducing Byzantinism to a small area around Constantinople, the real power within Christendom now lay in the West. (The Normans had already seized R. P. & L. A. in 1042 and by 1071 expelled the Turks from Bariete (their last foothold). The sultanate established in Asia Minor was known as sultanate of RUM (Roum). This contributed to the Crusading fever now mounting in the West.

1071

Ely

Historic Market Town in  
central England:

site of last resistance to  
William the Conqueror.

1071

1912 Dates J-BK

England

The English revolt under EADWIN and MORKERE, EADWIN was defeated and slain. MORKERE sought refuge with the outlaw HEREFWARD at ELY which was captured.

The 4 large ealdoms were abolished. The shire was the largest political division. The Sheriff in each shire was appointed by the

King.

Continental feudalism was introduced, Norman barons were placed over lands of the English nobility.

English Church was reformed & organized by William



1021

Crushing SELJUK victory over  
Byzantines at MANZIKERT  
induced Alexios I (1081-1118) to  
call on west for help

the crushing Seljuk victory  
at Manzikert induced

ALEXIOS (1081-1118) to call on  
the west for help, thus initiating  
events that led to the First  
Crusade.

Seljuk Turks (nomads from Asia) defeated Byzantium at the battle of MANZIKERT and established a new type of state based on a partnership between Turkish 'men of the sword' and the Arab and Persian ruling class. Seljuk authority was limited essentially

to the heartland of the Caliphate  
(Bagdad, Syria, Iran), but the  
strengthening of government  
enabled the Arabs to withstand  
the Christian Crusading offensive.  
Manglikt is SE of Black Sea. North  
of Lake Van

1071

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Turkish conquest of Jerusalem

1071

Eastern Empire

Emperor Romanus IV defeated  
and was taken prisoner  
by the Turks.

Turks seize Asia Minor.  
Normans take BAP, but Greek  
(Eastern Empire) possession  
in Italy.